

Vaccine Cell Substrates: Bovine and Porcine Virus Considerations

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Introduction

Substrate contamination sources

- Serum
- Cells
- Viruses
- Ingredients

Types of contamination

Viruses

Bacteria

Mycoplasma

Fungus

Cells

Cell lines reported as susceptible to bovine viral diarrhea virus

Bovine turbinates
Madin-Darby bovine kidney(MDBK)
Bovine kidney-primary & continuous
Bovine lung
Bovine trachea
Bovine aortic endothelium
Bovine testis
Sheep choroid plexus
Lamb kidney
Ovine turbinates
Monkey kidney (Vero and others)
Bighorn sheep kidney
Chick embryo fibroblasts

Porcine kidney (PK-15,others)
Minipig kidney
Swine testis
Goat kidney
Goat esophagus
Rabbit kidney (RK-13)
Cat lung
Crandell feline kidney (CRFK)
Cat tongue
Feline embryo
Mosquito cells
Chinese hamster ovary (CHO)
Others

9CFR Testing

113.52 Requirements for ingredients of animal origin

- Mycoplasma, bacteria, fungi
- Growth on monolayers at 15% v/v
 - 21 days, at least 2 passes, examined for CPE
 - Cytopathogenic and hemadsorption tests
 - Fluorescent antibody stain for extraneous agents

9 CFR 113.47 Testing

- All cells: BVD, reovirus , rabies
- Bovine, goat,ovine: BT,BoAd,Bopar,BRSV
- Canine: CCV, CDV,CPV,(ICH, BT)
- Equine: EqHerpes, EVA,(BT)
- Feline: FIP,FPV,(FelCor, BT)
- Porcine: SwAd,PPV,TGE,HEV (BT,Rota, PRRS,PRV,SwEnceph,SwineFlu)

Serum Testing at CVB

	<i>1985-1990</i>	<i>1990-1997</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2003</i>
<i>Number Tested</i>	2224	6318	34	483	327	881
<i>Number Antibody Positive</i>	853	1320	0	112	36	189
<i>Percent Antibody Positive</i>	38	21	0	23	11	21
<i>Number Virus Positive</i>	61	1673	13	250	107	354
<i>Percent Virus Positive</i>	37	27	38	52	33	40
<i>Total Rejected</i>	1097	2993	13	362	143	543
<i>Percent Rejected</i>	49	47	38	75	44	62

Licensed Cell Type by Species

<u>Bovine</u> MDBK Turbinate Kidney	<u>Equine</u> Kidney Dermis	<u>Porcine</u> Kidney PK-15 PK-2a Testis	<u>Feline</u> Fetal Heart Emb. Lung CRFK	<u>Canine</u> Kidney MDCK NLDK Macrophage Histiocyte Bone Marrow
<u>Monkey</u> Vero MA-104 BS C-1 BGM	<u>Hamster</u> CHO BHK21	<u>Mouse</u> Macrophage Hybridomas McCoy	<u>Ovine/Caprine</u> Lamb Kidney Goat Kidney	<u>Avian</u> Hep. Carcinoma Thymocytes RP-19 QT-35
<u>Insect</u> T. ni Tick Sf21 Sf9	<u>Human</u> Rectal Tumor Lung	<u>Misc.</u> CHSE Bat Lung Rat Kidney		

Discussion:

Serum Virus Risk

- **Bovine**

Encephalitis, BSE, VSV, Bov Herpes 4

- **Porcine**

Porcine circo, Japanese B enceph,
Hepatitis E, ASF, PRRS,

- **Equine**

WNV, encephalitis, VSV

Zoonotic diseases & considerations

<u>Virus Type</u>	<u>Primary host/vector</u>	<u>Disease in humans</u>
Eastern Encephalitis	Horses/mosquitoes	Encephalomyelitis
Western Encephalitis	Horses/mosquitoes	Encephalomyelitis
Venezuelan Encephalitis	Horses/mosquitoes	Encephalitis
Japanese B Encephalitis	Horses,cattle,pigs	Encephalomyelitis
Tick borne Encephalitis	Cattle,goats/ticks	Encephalitis
California Encephalitis	Horses,cattle/ mosquitoes	Encephalitis
Rabies	Cattle	Paralysis,death
Prions	Cattle, sheep	
Bovine spongiform Encephalopathy	Cattle	Atypical Creutzfeldt- Jakob Disease
Vaccinia	Cattle,horses	Skin lesions
Bovine pustular Stomatitis virus	Sheep,goats	Skin lesions
Vesicular Stomatitis	Cattle,swine,horses	Fever,chills, headache
Parainfluenza 3	Cattle	Flu-like symptoms
Rift Valley Fever	Cattle,sheep	Fever, influenza-like symptoms, death

Conclusions

- Risks

Contaminated cell cultures

Contaminated cell & virus stocks

Contaminated vaccines

Contaminated transplants

In vitro fertilization problems

Missed diagnostic tests

Conclusions

- Remedies

Continued testing

Test method improvement

Serum free media research

Sourcing

Viral inactivation methods

Conclusions

Results

- Pure, safe, potent and effective vaccines
- Correct diagnostic results
- Accidental infection of inoculated animals and zoonotics traced to vaccines will not occur